

APEC  
MINISTERIAL AND  
LEADERS MEETINGS  
SEATTLE  
NOVEMBER 17-20, 1993

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Canada  
Canada



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## ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC)

### General

- APEC is a regional consultative body which consists of Australia, Brunei, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand and the USA. It is the only body where ministers meet from the "three Chinas" (China, Taiwan and Hong Kong).
- Annual meetings of Foreign and Trade Ministers have laid the foundations for a practical, results-oriented economic dialogue based on the principles of shared prosperity, transparency and rules-based trade. APEC is becoming the key intergovernmental forum for setting the regional agenda and for focusing priorities among member countries.
- APEC has two trade and economic policy groups and 10 sectoral groups co-operating on projects in areas such as fisheries, transportation, energy and marine resource conservation. In 1993, APEC's focus has been a trade and investment "action" agenda to increase transparency and regional co-operation, involving trade facilitation, expansion and liberalization. It also is building its institutional capabilities by rationalizing its committee structure.

### History

- Dynamic trade and investment flows in East Asia in the 1980s resulted in a growing consensus to replace the institutional vacuum existing in the Pacific since World War Two with better regional consultation mechanisms.
- In 1989, former Australian Prime Minister Hawke initiated discussions on regional economic co-operation among the 12 leading Asia-Pacific economies, building on the existing private sector Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC) and the tripartite Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference (PBEC academics, business and government).
- Four Ministerial meetings of the APEC forum, a special 1990 Uruguay Round meeting in Canada and an expanded membership of 15 have helped APEC evolve into a dynamic, responsive organization.

## APEC and Canada

- Participation in APEC gives Canada an opportunity to affirm its commitment to the region and helps to strengthen trans-Pacific ties. It ensures Canada's interests are taken into account and provides an opportunity to pursue specific regional and bilateral objectives in support of Canadian foreign policy.
- Membership allows Canada to play an active role in all aspects of APEC's diverse work program, such as encouraging economic co-operation, setting the regional trade and investment agenda, advancing fisheries conservation in the North Pacific and encouraging customs co-operation.
- Canada chairs APEC's Economic Trends and Issues working group and is co-leader of the Human Resource Development and Marine Resources Conservation groups.
- Asia ranks as Canada's second most important trading region after the United States, with three of our top seven export markets and 10 of the top 25. The fast-growing Asia-Pacific region was a market for over \$16 billion of Canadian exports in 1992, some 10% of the total 1992 exports of C\$162 billion.

## APEC AND CANADIAN ECONOMIC POLICY IN THE MID-1990s

With a population nearing 2 billion and an aggregate gross national income twice that of the European Community, the Asia-Pacific region is of growing importance to Canada and to the global economy.

Asia has become Canada's second most important trading region (after the United States). In 1992, 11 of Canada's top 25 markets were APEC economies. Two-way trade with APEC economies, (excluding the U.S.) in 1992 was worth \$37.8 billion, compared with our \$26 billion in trade with the European Community.

The Asia-Pacific region is also becoming a vital source of foreign direct investment and new technology for Canada. Over the past decade, Japan moved from being the eighth-largest foreign investor in Canada to third largest, behind the U.S. and the United Kingdom. Japanese direct investment in Canada has doubled since 1985 to \$5.7 billion, while portfolio investments, mainly in federal and provincial government bonds, are substantial. Other Asian economies, such as Hong Kong, Australia, Singapore and South Korea, have also become major foreign investors in Canada.

Led by growth rates between 6-9% among what are referred to as the Dynamic Asian Economies (DAEs) -- Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia -- the rate of economic expansion in the APEC economies is exceeding the global average by a large margin. Indications are this pattern of growth will continue. Moreover, massive investment flows into and through the region are laying the foundation for continued rapid expansion. Over the past five years, Japan's domestic investment alone equals twice Canada's gross national product.

Since its founding in 1989, APEC has become the principal inter-governmental vehicle for co-operation in the Asia-Pacific region. Its emergence was the result of careful community-building efforts of governments, business and academics over the previous two decades. It is evolving into a key agenda-setting body, helping to define priorities for member countries.

APEC has been essentially a ministerial process, with annual meetings of foreign and trade ministers and periodic meetings of senior officials. Canada is scheduled to host the ninth ministerial meeting in 1997. Seattle is the first APEC meeting at the Leaders' level.

The agreement at the September 1992 ministerial meeting in Bangkok to create a centrally-funded secretariat for APEC, which opened in Singapore in February 1993, heralds the transition of APEC from a relatively unstructured dialogue to a formal, regional institution.

In addition to Canada, APEC's 15 members include the United States, Japan, Korea, Australia, New Zealand, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia and Brunei. It is the first and only existing international organization in which China, Hong Kong and Taiwan are all represented at the ministerial level. In light of APEC's growing prominence on the international stage, 10 other countries and one territory (Macau) are seeking APEC membership.

Membership in APEC allows Canada to participate in developments in the Asia-Pacific region and to benefit from its extraordinary economic opportunities. An equally important objective is to increase awareness, making Canadians more informed about opportunities in the region, and prompting citizens of other countries to consider Canada when making decisions about everything from business to tourism.

APEC also enables Canada to pursue a range of more specific objectives, such as expanding trade opportunities, promoting investment, facilitating economic adjustment and trade liberalization and protecting the marine environment. It provides an opportunity to match the region's needs to Canadian capabilities.

APEC serves as an important counterweight to competing proposals from within the Pacific Rim for more restrictive regional groupings, such as the proposal for an East Asian Economic Caucus. The consolidation of APEC not only makes the case for such exclusive groupings less compelling, but also preserves and strengthens trans-Pacific bridges developed over the years. Participation in APEC complements work in other regional and international bodies such as the OECD, GATT and the G-7, and will become increasingly important as the Asia-Pacific region itself takes on greater weight in global affairs.

## ENVIRONMENT

- APEC has focused on environment-related issues through working groups on marine resource conservation (led by Canada), fisheries, energy, and tourism.
- Several APEC members are important players in global environmental issues such as climate change and biodiversity conservation. Creating better links through an active APEC work program could help move these issues forward.
- Following up on the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), many APEC members are formulating strategies for implementation of Agenda 21 -- an action plan for global sustainable development. This work could be the foundation for enhanced regional co-operation on sustainable development.
- The APEC could become a key forum for dialogue to bring greater convergence between the environmental interests of developed and developing countries.

### Canadian Interests

- Canada co-operates with APEC members on environmental issues through Environment Canada and CIDA's programs and through policy discussions and co-operative arrangements on key issues such as environmental protection, forestry management, water management, energy efficiency, science and technology.
- The APEC focus on economic co-operation and trade liberalization would be enriched by incorporating the broader question of sustainable development.
- Canada will extend a formal invitation for APEC Environment Ministers to meet in Vancouver March 24-25, on the margins of the Globe 94 exhibition and conference. The focus will be to assess opportunities for cooperation among APEC members to discuss regional priorities, implementation of Agenda 21 followup to UNCED and to consider means to promote integration of sustainable development in the APEC agenda. This meeting will also promote Canadian technological capabilities in the sector.



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## GLOSSARY

- ADB** Asian Development Bank. The ADB is a regional development bank that lends funds from developed industrial members to Asian least-developed members in Asia. As the fourth-largest contributor, after Japan, the United States and Germany, Canada provided \$4 million in 1992-93 to the ADB itself plus \$41 million to the ADB which is the "concessional window" fund, which provides soft loans.
- AFTA** ASEAN Free Trade Area. An agreement was signed by the ASEAN heads of government in January, 1992, which would see a free-trade area established among member states over 15-year period.
- APEC** Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation. The 15 members of APEC are the six ASEAN countries and Australia, New Zealand, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Canada and the United States. Its objective is to expand and strengthen trade and economic ties in the region.
- ASEAN** Association of South East Asian Nations. Established in Bangkok in 1967, ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand together in efforts to accelerate economic growth, cultural progress, and co-operation on agriculture and industry, expansion of trade and, more recently, of common negotiating positions.
- CER** An agreement on Closer Economic Relations between Australia and New Zealand was concluded on January 1, 1983, and replaced their regional free-trade agreement. The CER accelerates the process of eliminating tariffs within a common external framework.
- DAEs** Dynamic Asian Economies. These are: Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand. Over the past decades, these economies have had average annual growth rates of between 6% and 9%, which is substantially higher than Canada, the United States or Europe. The term is used most often in the OECD, in place of NIEs (See below). There is an ongoing exchange of information about the growth experiences of these economies.
- EPG** Eminent Persons' Group of APEC. The EPG, established at the last APEC Ministerial in 1992, is an independent group of business and economic leaders from throughout the region. They have broad experience in global economic and trade issues.

- ETI** Economic Trends and Issues. This ad-hoc working group of APEC, chaired by Canada, is intended to enhance transparency and awareness of economic trends in the region, as well as integrate work of the various APEC working groups.
- FTA** Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. The FTA came into force Jan. 1, 1989, committing both countries to eliminate most barriers to trade in goods and services, to liberalize investment, and to establish a dispute-settlement mechanism.
- GATT** General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. A multilateral trade treaty, subscribed to by 117 contracting parties, to liberalize world trade and place it on a more secure basis through agreed international rules.
- HRD** Human Resource Development. An APEC working group, chaired by Canada, seeking to increase opportunities to diffuse knowledge about management and training techniques, as well as better matching donors and recipients of aid within APEC in the human resources field.
- LDCs** Least Developed Countries. A term developed by the World Bank and applied to any country whose Per Capita Annual Income is less than US\$635.
- NAFTA** North American Free Trade Agreement. The NAFTA was negotiated among Canada, the United States and Mexico, with the objectives of eliminating barriers to trade in goods and services, liberalizing investment, and putting in place a system for settling disputes. It is scheduled to come into effect on January 1, 1994.
- NIEs** Newly Industrializing Economies. NIEs are essentially the Asian countries that have achieved high economic growth rates of 6-9% annually over the past decade. They include Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand. The term takes into account that entities such as Hong Kong and Taiwan are not sovereign countries by accepted international definition.
- PBEC** Pacific Basin Economic Council. Canada is one of 850 PBEC partners of this private-sector government organization whose goal is to strengthen economic and business relations among members. PBEC is dedicated to the expansion of trade and investment through open markets and investment policies.

- PECC** Pacific Economic Co-operation Conference. This group is made up of APEC members plus Chile, Mexico, Peru, Russia and the Pacific Island Nations. It brings senior government officials, business leaders and academics together to examine problems and issues affecting regional economic growth.
- QUAD** Quadrilateral partners. This group is made up of the world's four largest trading partners -- the United States, European Community, Japan and Canada -- which meet generally twice a year at the Ministerial level to discuss international trade policy developments and issues. The focus in recent years has been managing and giving impetus to the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations under the GATT.



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APEC Leaders' and Minister meetings  
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## CANADA-ASEAN RELATIONS

### Bilateral

- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) comprises Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Founded in 1967, it is the most successful regional organization in Asia and the Pacific, with an effective program of consultation and political co-operation.
- ASEAN began establishing "dialogue partnerships" with selected countries in 1972. Canada became a dialogue partner in 1977. Other dialogue partners are Australia, the European Community, Japan, Korea, New Zealand and the United States.
- Political links between Canada and ASEAN have developed through the Post-Ministerial Conference (PMC) of ASEAN and Dialogue Partner Foreign Ministers that is held following the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting each year. The PMC, and the Senior Officials Meeting that precedes it, provide opportunities for exchanges on regional and global issues, such as APEC, GATT/MTN, human rights and regional security.
- The 1993 PMC in Singapore endorsed the launching of an ASEAN Regional Forum for the discussion of security issues to be held in Bangkok in 1994. Participants will include not only ASEAN countries and dialogue partners but also China, Russia, Vietnam, Laos and Papua New Guinea.
- A Canada-ASEAN Economic Co-operation Agreement was signed in 1981 to promote closer industrial, commercial and development co-operation. A revised Economic Co-operation Agreement was signed in July 1993. This new Agreement will foster greater private-sector co-operation, assist in the liberalization and expansion of trade relations and target development to the mutual benefit of both parties.
- A Joint Co-operation Committee (JCC), established under the Economic Co-operation Agreement, meets at the level of senior officials every 18 months to review economic relations. The last meeting of the JCC was held in Jakarta in April 1993.

## Trade and Investment

- The ASEAN countries have moved from agrarian societies to advanced industrialized economies in 30 years -- and Canada has followed that development.
- Two-way trade between Canada and the ASEAN countries reached a high of \$4 billion in 1992 and has more than doubled in the past five years. Canadian exports to this group of countries have tripled over the past decade.
- In 1992, Canadian exports to ASEAN countries reached \$1.5 billion, with imports to Canada from the region totalling \$2.5 billion. These Southeast Asian countries as a group rank among Canada's top 10 export markets.
- Major Canadian exports to the ASEAN region in 1992 included cereals (mainly wheat); boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances and parts; paper and paperboard; electrical machinery and equipment parts; salt, sulphur, earth and stone, plastering material, lime and cement; wood pulp; plastic products; fertilizers; aircraft and parts; and organic chemicals.
- Major Canadian imports from the region in 1992 included electrical machinery equipment and parts; boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; apparel and clothing accessories; rubber products; prepared meat, fish and crustaceans; footwear; ores, slag and ash; and wood and articles of wood.
- Canadian investment in the ASEAN region exceeds \$4 billion. This investment is largely in resource development and the financial sector.
- Opportunity sectors for Canadian exports include advanced technology (telecommunications, aerospace, defence equipment), energy and power (oil and gas), agri-food and environmental products.
- Within ASEAN, Singapore represents Canada's largest export market, followed closely by Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia.
- In Thailand and Malaysia, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has co-ordinated enterprise projects aimed at bringing together Canadian and local entrepreneurs for joint ventures. Longer-term commercial involvement will be important for Canadian firms to maintain and expand markets.

- Canadian company success stories based on outstanding export performance in the ASEAN region include SR Telecom Inc., MacDonald Dettwiler & Associates Ltd., Bell Canada International, Intera Information Technologies Ltd., Babcock & Wilcox Ltd., CAE Electronics Ltd., ABB Canada, Ganong Bros. Limited and Novacorp Corporation.

### **Canada-Brunei Relations**

- Brunei is a small, oil-rich Islamic Malay sultanate on the north coast of Borneo, with a per capita GDP of US\$16 600.
- Relations between Canada and Brunei became more significant because of Brunei's position as Canada's designated dialogue partner in ASEAN from 1989-91. Brunei is also a member of the Commonwealth.
- Commercial ties between Brunei and Canada are modest, in part because of a strong and longstanding British presence and Brunei's small market size. Markets do exist, however, for oil and gas equipment and services, power generation and defence/aerospace products. Given the small size of the market (Brunei has a population of only 260 000), trade promotion activities have been responsive in nature. One area of promise is the provision of Canadian expertise in education and health.

### **Canada-Indonesia Relations**

- Indonesia's size (population approaching 183 million), its leadership role in ASEAN and its importance as a moderating member of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (Indonesia is current chairman of both), as well as the Group of 77 and OPEC, make it an important partner for Canada in the region.
- This year, Canada marks the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Canadian Embassy in Jakarta. From a traditional aid relationship with its origins in the Colombo Plan of the 1950s, Canada-Indonesia relations are developing into a mature political and economic partnership.
- Bilateral trade grew by 47% in 1992. Canada's exports to Indonesia were worth \$432 million in 1992, with imports valued at \$394 million.

- About half of Canada's exports to Indonesia are made up of basic commodities: sulphur, wheat, potash, fertilizer, zinc and pulp and paper. Imports are made up of plywood, tropical hardwood lumber, natural rubber, copper and seafood.
- Canadian investment in Indonesia is estimated at \$3 billion -- with Inco's mining and smelting plant in Sulawesi being a major component. Oil and gas exploration and consulting and engineering companies have established a strong presence in Indonesia.
- Canada's ODA disbursement this year will be approximately \$39 million. The focus in recent years has been away from government-sponsored infrastructure projects to concentrate on more socially-oriented areas such as the environment, human-resources development, water supply, regional development and development aid targeted at women.
- Relations have improved this year following a setback due to the East Timor shootings in November 1991. Canada had responded to this incident with the suspension of three planned development projects. Although Canadian concerns about human rights remain, recent positive developments in Indonesia, including greater openness in discussing human rights issues, have gone some way to meeting these concerns.

### **Canada-Malaysia Relations**

- Canada and Malaysia share mutual interests in the Commonwealth and ASEAN.
- Canada provides more than half of the total bilateral development assistance that Malaysia receives. Canada's program in Malaysia emphasizes a gradual transition from development assistance to a relationship of full economic co-operation.
- Canada-Malaysia trade has more than doubled since 1987, reaching \$829 million in 1992. Canadian exports were worth \$231 million, and imports were valued at \$598 million. Strong economic growth and industrial diversification are among the factors making Malaysia an attractive investment location and a valuable economic and trading partner for Canada.
- Canadian exports include fertilizer, cereals, iron and steel, pulp and paper, and electrical machinery and parts. While exports of services, such as engineering consulting, are considerable, greater potential exists for increased services exports given Malaysia's infrastructure requirements.

### **Canada-Philippines Relations**

- Canada's relations with the Philippines are strong and friendly. Canada was one of the first countries to express public support for, and to extend export credits to, the Aquino government.
- Trade between Canada and the Philippines has almost tripled since 1985, reaching \$482 million in 1992. Canadian exports grew from \$45 million in 1985 to \$206 million in 1992. Imports during the same period rose from \$109 million to \$276 million.
- In 1992, the Philippines moved from fourth to second place globally as a source of immigrants to Canada.
- Canada has targeted the Philippines as a priority country for development assistance. Since 1987, total Canadian government disbursements amount to \$142 million.
- Canadian exports traditionally have been dominated by agricultural and resource commodities. However, opportunities exist in telecommunications and in the mining and power sectors. Half of Canada's imports consist of textiles and clothing, and agricultural and fish products. Recently, imports have diversified to include electronics.
- With Canadian direct investment in the Philippines at about \$90 million, Canada ranks as the 15th-largest foreign direct investor in the country. Major investors include Sun Life, the Bank of Nova Scotia, Placer Dome and B.C. Packers.

### **Canada-Singapore Relations**

- Canada and Singapore share membership in the Commonwealth and a similar outlook on many international issues.
- The two countries regularly exchange views on issues such as the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, peacekeeping, and politico-security and economic developments.

- Trade is at the heart of Canada's bilateral relations with Singapore. Trade between the two countries reached \$964 million in 1992, making Singapore Canada's largest trading partner in the ASEAN. Canadian exports were worth \$319 million and imports stood at \$645 million.
- Canada's exports to Singapore are diversified. Key items include gold, silver, helicopters, aircraft and parts, cathode ray tubes, machinery, paper and electrical equipment.
- While there are about 60 Canadian companies represented in Singapore, most are regional offices rather than manufacturing operations. One area of great potential for Canada lies in Singapore's pool of capital available for foreign investment. While direct Singapore investment in Canada is under \$100 million, the potential is tremendous. Portfolio investments are substantial, with the Government of Singapore Investment Corporation investing over \$1 billion in Canadian government bonds and other securities.

### **Canada-Thailand Relations**

- Canada's relationship with Thailand dates from the Colombo Plan in the 1950s. Relations have broadened with Canada's increased interest in ASEAN and the region.
- Bilateral trade reached \$903 million in 1992. Between 1987 and 1992, trade has more than doubled, partly due to an increase in exports of manufactured and high-technology goods.
- Canada's development assistance program in Thailand aims to assist the transition from an agricultural to an industrialized society and to build a base for a long-term economic relationship.
- Canada exported \$326 million worth of goods to Thailand in 1992, mainly boilers (power sector), asbestos, tin plate, newsprint, wheat and wood pulp. Canadian imports from Thailand reached a record \$577 million in 1992, led by agricultural and fish products, clothing, electrical machinery and electronic components.
- Thirty joint ventures or technology-transfer agreements between Thai and Canadian companies have been signed, representing over \$100 million of registered capital.

## CANADA-AUSTRALIA RELATIONS

### Bilateral

- As parliamentary democracies within the Commonwealth, Australia and Canada share many common values and perspectives. Current domestic preoccupations include constitutional reform, aboriginal land claims, economic reform, immigration and multiculturalism, and the environment.
- Canada and Australia work closely together in the UN, the Commonwealth, the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, mostly through the Cairns Group, and in APEC.
- Canada's first overseas trade office was opened in Sydney in 1895. There is a well-entrenched tradition of both exchanges of officials and views, and mutual assistance in consular and immigration matters; the two governments recently announced plans to co-locate Australian and Canadian diplomatic missions in Barbados in the same facility.

### Trade and Investment

- Canadian exports to Australia have slumped recently. However, after two consecutive years of declines, our exports in 1992 rebounded to reach \$701 million. Major efforts have been made on the redesigning of our promotional activity to sustain this renewed growth.
- Australia is one of our top 15 markets and is among Canada's most important markets for manufactured goods. More than three-quarters of our exports to Australia are manufactured goods and end-products, which are often exported by small and medium-sized Canadian-owned companies.
- Australia is a particularly important market for Canadian manufacturers of high-technology products, including telecommunications and defence, mining equipment, industrial machinery, and agricultural and food products.
- Canadians companies have, in the past year, won services contracts valued at more than \$175 million, notably in the computing services sector.
- Over 200 Canadian companies have established a direct presence in Australia through investment, joint ventures, sales offices or licensing agreements. The compatibility of the size and technology levels of the two economies has contributed to the formation of technology transfers and joint ventures.

- Canadian investment in Australia is approximately \$3.7 billion (two percent of total foreign investment) and is characterized by numerous, mostly small-scale operations. Canadian firms with Australian operations include Alcan, Northern Telecom, Moore Corporation, Placer Development, Norcen and McCain Foods.

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## CANADA-CHINA RELATIONS

### Bilateral

- The recent visits of then Minister Clark to China and Vice Premier Zhu Rongji to Canada have been important developments in the evolution of Canada's bilateral relationship with China, which is a growing regional and global power.
- Although China's human rights record has improved since events in Tiananmen Square, Canada continues to raise concerns over the detention of political dissidents and the general lack of political freedoms in China.
- Canada has engaged China in a sustained and substantive dialogue on nonproliferation questions and regional security, with a view to encouraging China to engage in responsible international behaviour with respect to arms sales and nuclear proliferation.
- Canada supports the current efforts to bring a greater measure of democracy to Hong Kong. We have made it clear to China that we hope there will be a smooth transition of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, one that will ensure Hong Kong's continued stability and prosperity.
- Canada has focused on developing close co-operation with China in the field of environment because of China's importance in ensuring global environmental security.

### Trade and Investment

- China's economic reform policies have resulted in GDP growth well in double digit figures and raised living standards. China's commerce is expanding with the outside world. Canada-China trade has grown substantially to reach a new record of \$4.6 billion in 1992, making China Canada's fourth most important export market.
- Growth of manufactured exports to China has been strong, particularly in the sectors of telecommunications, oil and gas, hydro power and transportation.
- China is the largest market for exports of Canadian wheat, with sales of over \$1.4 billion in 1992.

- Canada supports China's accession to the GATT and has taken an active role in the GATT Working Party concerning China's accession.
- Although Canadian companies have invested only approximately \$300 million in China, there are an increasing number of companies interested in expanding their operations there through foreign investment. China's largest investment in Canada is in the Castlegar Pulp and Paper Mill in British Columbia.

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## CANADA-HONG KONG RELATIONS

### Bilateral

- In July 1997, Hong Kong will revert to Chinese sovereignty. Hong Kong is expected to maintain its important role as the business centre for all of South China.
- Canada and Hong Kong enjoy strong relations. Historical, trade and evolving family ties are building bridges and contributing to prosperity in both Canada and Hong Kong.
- Hong Kong is a major source of immigration and investment for Canada. Over 30 000 immigrants visas were issued in Hong Kong in 1992.
- Hong Kong students make up the largest international student population in Canada. Some 35 000-50 000 Canadians live in the territory, most of them of Hong Kong origin.

### Trade and Investment

- Bilateral trade relations between Canada and Hong Kong are very healthy. Extensive commercial links include the presence of over 75 Canadian corporations, all major Canadian chartered banks and several insurance companies. Bilateral trade peaked at \$1.9 billion in 1992.
- In 1992, Canadian exports to Hong Kong totalled \$821.2 million. Imports to Canada from Hong Kong totalled \$1.1 billion.
- Opportunities for Canadian companies exist in construction (primarily as part of the plan to develop a new port and airport), building materials, environmental protection, security products and processed foods.
- Recent Canadian company success stories based on outstanding export performance in Hong Kong include 2000 + Connections, The Seagram Company Ltd., Canac Telecom, Northern Telecom Ltd., SHL Systemhouse Inc., KAO Infosystems Canada Inc. and Cari-All Inc.



## CANADA-JAPAN RELATIONS

### Bilateral

- Canada-Japan relations are built on our partnership in the G-7 and common membership in the Asia Pacific community.
- Canada-Japan Forum 2000: Partnership Across the Pacific, a bi-national panel, submitted 19 recommendations on ways to increase bilateral and multilateral co-operation to the prime ministers of Canada and Japan in December 1992. Both governments are currently in the process of implementing the report, which will enhance political, economic and cultural relations, between the two countries. National non-governmental advisory groups have been formed to assist in Forum 2000 follow-up.
- The new Canadian chancery in Tokyo continues to be a showcase for Canadian products and achievements and has been visited by over 4000 visitors per month since its opening in May 1991.
- More tourists came to Canada from Japan than from any other country except the United States, generating approximately \$410 million in 1991, excluding international air travel.
- The Japan Science and Technology Fund (JSTF), which supports the development of enhanced bilateral science and technology collaboration, was set up in 1989. Through the Fund, Canada is co-sponsoring with Japan a series of bilateral workshops to establish priorities, develop personal links between researchers and encourage co-operative activities. Over 200 projects have been approved under the JSTF.

### Trade and Investment

- Japan is Canada's largest trading partner after the United States. Japan purchased \$7.4 billion worth of Canadian exports in 1992, as much as the United Kingdom, Germany and France combined. Canada imported \$10.8 billion worth of goods and services from Japan in 1992.

- Exports to Japan in 1992:
  - over \$2.25 billion in forestry products
  - \$1 billion in B.C. metallurgical coal
  - lobster sales up 20 percent, crab sales up 65 percent
  - \$500 million each in oilseeds and grain
  - \$70 million in Canadian telephone equipment  
Japanese companies have also purchased 16 Canadair Challenger aircraft
- While Canada maintains its traditional strength in sales of resource products, Japan's imports of Canadian manufactured or value-added goods now make up more than 40 percent of Canada's sales to Japan. Canadian industry exports many processed goods, ranging from french fries to kitchen cabinets.
- In May 1993, the Minister for International Trade launched the *Action Plan for Japan*, a joint undertaking with the private sector, to alert industry to the changing market conditions, encourage product adaptation, and assist with product promotion. Since then, "Action Plans" have been developed in seven priority sectors: processed foods, tourism, information technology, auto parts, forest and building products, aerospace, and fisheries products.
- Japan is Canada's third-largest source of direct investment (C\$7.2 billion) and our second-largest source of portfolio investment (US\$49 billion). Automotive companies alone have invested C\$1.8 billion in Canada.
- Canada's trade commissioners in Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka, and Nagoya co-ordinate 50 to 60 trade promotion events each year, some in conjunction with ministerial visits.
- Recent Canadian company success stories based on outstanding export performance in Japan include Clearly Canadian Beverage Corporation, Mitel Corporation, Champion Road Machinery Limited, Maple Leaf Foods Inc., Northern Telecom Ltd., CAE Electronics Ltd., McCain Foods Ltd., and Douglas Manufactured Homes Ltd.

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## **CANADA-NEW ZEALAND RELATIONS**

### **Bilateral**

- Canada's bilateral relationship with New Zealand is rooted in the shared inheritance of British parliamentary democracy and Commonwealth membership, as well as a convergence of experience and interests.
- Consultations on political, economic and trade matters between senior officials and public service exchanges are regular and ongoing. As well, a limited program of defence co-operation is in place.
- Mutual support extends to the international arena: Canada was helpful to New Zealand in obtaining the United Nations Security Council seat it currently holds. Canada worked closely with New Zealand in the preparation of a draft convention on the protection of UN personnel engaged in peacekeeping activities.
- The only constraints on otherwise excellent trade relations relate to MTN differences -- beef tariffication and supply management -- and concerns regarding our trade relations in the post-MTN era.

### **Trade and Investment**

- Canada and New Zealand generally enjoy excellent bilateral trading relations based on the Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement (TEC) signed in August 1981. It provides for the continued exchange of preferential tariffs and commits both countries to expanded and closer business relationships.
- In 1992, Canadian exports reached \$104 million, up 13 percent over 1991 and reversing a four-year downward trend. Canadian imports from New Zealand totalled \$204 million.
- Principal Canadian exports are fertilizers (potash), polyethylene, sulphur, machinery, softwood lumber and canned salmon. Inroads are being made in the more value-added sectors such as computer hardware and software, telecommunications equipment and consumer products.
- Major imports from New Zealand include meat (beef and lamb), fruit, dairy products and fish. According to 1991 figures, Canada was New Zealand's 12th-largest export market and its ninth-largest source of imports. New Zealand was Canada's 44th-largest export market.



## CANADA-SOUTH KOREA RELATIONS

### Bilateral

- Canadian involvement in the Korean peninsula began in the late 19th century, when Canadian missionaries played an important role in education and health care. Official involvement began in 1947, when Canada participated in the United Nations Commission which supervised free elections.
- Formal recognition of South Korea followed in 1949. Canada opened its embassy in Seoul in 1973.
- Canada contributed the fourth-largest contingent to the UN Command in the 1950-1953 Korean War. Canada provided 26 791 troops and suffered 516 fatalities.
- Korea's rapid development, democratic evolution and growing regional and international interests, together with its entry into the UN in 1991, have resulted in greater co-operation in a number of areas, such as arms control, disarmament and peacekeeping.
- This year, Canada welcomed the election of Korea's first civilian President in more than 30 years. Canada firmly supports South Korea's continuing efforts to improve relations with North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) and to lessen tensions on the divided peninsula, one of the last remaining areas of cold-war style confrontation.

### Trade and Investment

- Canada's trade relationship with Korea continues to expand and intensify. In 1992, South Korea ranked as Canada's seventh-largest export market and the third-largest, after Japan and China, in the Asia-Pacific region.
- In 1992, Canadian exports to Korea totalled \$1.4 billion, while imports from Korea to Canada amounted to \$2 billion.
- Major Canadian exports to Korea in 1992 included coal and mineral fuels, pulp, organic chemicals, cereals, aluminum products, iron and steel, fertilizers, energy equipment, telecommunications equipment and aerospace products.

- Major Canadian imports from Korea in 1992 included electronic equipment (televisions, VCRs), vehicles and parts, clothing, footwear and textile products, mechanical equipment, and iron and steel.
- The most significant commodity export increases have been in agricultural products and pulp and paper.
- Sectors offering the greatest export opportunities for Canadian companies are agricultural commodities and food products, resource products and oil, petrochemicals, defence, aerospace, computers, electronics, telecommunications and automotive parts and components.
- Korea is Canada's second-largest defence equipment market, after the United States.
- Korea is aggressively developing its own technological capacity through joint ventures with foreign companies.
- Canada is the third most important destination for Korean foreign investment. Cumulative Korean investment in Canada was more than \$400 million by year-end 1992.
- Recent Canadian company success stories based on outstanding export performance in Korea include Canadian Marconi Company, Spar Aerospace Ltd., MPR Teltech, SHL Systemhouse Inc. and the Canadian Wheat Board.
- In September 1992, Atomic Energy Canada Limited signed an agreement for the sale of two CANDU reactors to the Korea Electric Power Corporation, bringing to four the total of Canadian power plants bought by Korea.

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## CANADA-TAIWAN RELATIONS

### Bilateral

- Canada has observed a one-China policy since 1970 and does not have diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

### Trade and Investment

- Despite the absence of diplomatic relations, Canada-Taiwan trade has consistently grown. In 1992, Taiwan was Canada's 13th-largest trading partner and the fourth-largest in Asia.
- Total two-way trade between Canada and Taiwan in 1992 was valued at approximately \$3.4 billion, with Canadian exports totalling \$959 million and imports worth \$2.4 billion.
- Major Canadian exports to Taiwan in 1992 included mineral fuels, wood pulp, paper, electrical equipment, paperboard, agricultural products, processed foods, pollution control and environmental engineering, transportation equipment, telecommunications, avionics, high-tech products and engineering.
- Major Canadian imports from Taiwan in 1992 included mechanical and electrical equipment, railway/trams rolling-stock parts, furniture, footwear, toys, sports equipment, plastics, clothing, tools, miscellaneous articles of base metal and optical precision equipment.
- Opportunities for Canadian companies exist in construction (primarily related to the development of infrastructure, as part of the government's six-year plan), building materials, environmental protection, telecommunications, engineering, management consulting services, specialty agricultural products, security products and service, and consumer products of all types.
- To expand ties to trade, investment and tourism, the Canadian government in 1986 supported a decision of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce to open an office in Taipei. All Canadian government trade-development programs are available to Canadian companies pursuing trade and business opportunities in Taiwan.
- Recent Canadian company success stories based on outstanding export performance in Taiwan include Babcock & Wilcox Ltd., Lovat Tunnel Equipment Inc., and Pro-Eco Ltd.



## **CANADA-UNITED STATES RELATIONS**

### **Bilateral**

- Canada and the United States share the world's largest bilateral trading relationship. More than 15 percent of Canada's gross domestic product is generated directly by exports to the United States.
- Since the signing of the 1909 Boundary Waters Treaty, Canada and the United States have co-operated on common border issues such as transboundary air and water quality and wildlife management.
- Canada and the United States co-operate on peace and security issues in NATO and a number of other multilateral fora. The NORAD (North American Aerospace Defence) Agreement, the cornerstone of North American air defence since 1957, was renewed in April 1991 for five years. NORAD also tracks aircraft suspected of transporting illegal drugs into North American airspace.

### **Trade and Investment**

- Canada is the largest single customer for U.S. sales abroad, purchasing 20 percent of all U.S. exports. This represents approximately 70 percent of total Canadian merchandise imports.
- With 77 percent of all Canadian exports going south of the border, the United States is Canada's largest customer. Trade between the two countries supports an estimated two million jobs in Canada.
- Canada buys more U.S. products than do Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Italy combined. Ontario alone buys more U.S. goods than does Japan.
- In 1992, total two-way merchandise trade increased to \$225 billion from \$200 billion the previous year. Canada exported goods worth \$121.2 billion to the United States and imported U.S. goods worth \$104.4 billion.
- While Canadian exports to the rest of the world fell, Canada's 1992 merchandise trade surplus of \$16.8 billion with the United States was \$3.8 billion more than in the previous year.

- Canada's year-to-date (July) 1993 trade surplus with the United States of \$12.7 billion is \$4.4 billion, or 53 percent, above the comparable 1992 trade surplus.
- The automotive, forestry and energy sectors dominated Canadian exports to the United States in 1992. Collectively, they represent approximately half of all domestic exports to the United States.
- Up to the 1992 year end, U.S. direct investment in Canada reached about \$87.3 billion or almost 64 percent of foreign direct investment.
- To date, there have been five rounds of tariff elimination under the Free Trade Agreement (FTA), currently in its fifth year. A number of trade disputes have been settled under the FTA's binational dispute-settlement mechanisms.
- During the January-March 1993 period, Canadian missions in the United States reported the following business activities:
  - 211 export sales worth \$206.9 million
  - 41 new buying connections and 25 new agency agreements
  - six new joint ventures worth \$1.5 million and one licensing agreement worth \$1 million
  - five foreign industrial and commercial investments in Canada worth \$115 million
  - three Canadian investments in the territory worth \$30 million
  - six technology transfers
- Highlights:
  - \$90 million investment in Canada to manufacture auto seats (Detroit)
  - \$37.2 million sale of spruce-pine-fir lumber (Chicago)
  - \$15 million sale of equipment and services to Boeing (Seattle)
  - \$11.8 million sale of computer hardware (Atlanta)
  - \$5 million sale of sportswear (New York)
  - \$2.87 million sale of furniture (Detroit)

# AUSTRALIA FACT SHEET

**Area:** 7 688 000 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 17.3 million

**System of Government:** Federal Parliamentary Monarchy

**Head of State:** Governor General William Hayden

**Head of Government:** Prime Minister, The Right Honourable Paul Keating

**Minister for Foreign Affairs:** Senator Gareth Evans

**Minister for Trade:** Senator Peter Cook

**GDP:** US\$288.9 billion (1992)

**Currency:** US\$1 = A \$0.74

**Real Growth Rate:** 2.2% (1992)

**Per Capita Income:** US\$16 395 (1992)

**Inflation Rate:** 1% (1992)

**Unemployment rate:** 11.3% (1992)

## Major Trading Partners (1992)

### Exports (Total: US\$42.4 billion)

1.	Japan	\$10.7	1.	U.S.	\$9.0
2.	ASEAN	\$7.7	2.	EC	\$8.6
3.	East Asia	\$5.7	3.	Japan	\$7.4
4.	EC	\$5.6	4.	East Asia	\$3.4

### Imports (Total: US\$40.8 billion)

1.	U.S.	\$9.0
2.	EC	\$8.6
3.	Japan	\$7.4
4.	East Asia	\$3.4

## Trade with Canada

(C\$ thousand)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Exports	842 116	1 030 506	846 593	627 473	701 355
Imports	662 576	618 125	766 536	664 365	749 785
Balance	+179 540	+412 381	+80 057	-36 892	-48 430

## Major Canadian Exports

Lumber, sulphur, newsprint, wood pulp, motor vehicles and engines and parts, potassium chloride muriate, canned salmon, computers and parts

## Major Canadian Imports

Raw sugar, alumina, metal ores and concentrates, beef (frozen, boneless), dried raisins, nickel ores and concentrates, bauxite ore, canned fruit

November 1993



## BRUNEI FACT SHEET

**Area:** 5765 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 260 000 (1990)

**System of Government:** Sultanate (Monarchy)

**Head of State:** His Majesty Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah (The Sultan)

**Head of Government:** His Majesty Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah

**Minister of Foreign Affairs:** His Royal Highness Prince Mohammed Bolkiah

**Minister of Finance (responsible for Trade):** His Royal Highness Prince Jefri Bolkiah

**GDP:** US\$4.7 billion (1990)

**Per Capita Income:** US\$16 600 (1990)

**Currency:** US\$1 = 1.63 Brunei\$ (1992)

**Inflation Rate:** 2% (1992)

**Real Growth Rate:** Not available

**Unemployment Rate:** 3.7% (1989)

### Major Trading Partners (1992)

#### Exports (Total: US\$2.4 billion)

1.	Japan	\$1.2
2.	New Zealand	\$1.2
3.	ASEAN	\$0.5
4.	South Korea	\$0.3

#### Imports (Total: US\$2.3 billion)

1.	ASEAN	\$0.9
2.	U.S.	\$0.5
3.	U.K.	\$0.4
4.	Japan	\$0.2

### Trade with Canada

(C\$ million)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Exports	232	2 239	604	2 358	1 305
Imports	37	56	143	207	809
Balance	195	2 183	461	2 151	496

### Major Canadian Exports

Electrical machinery, articles of iron and steel, arms and ammunition

### Major Canadian Imports

Clothing and accessories

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## CHINA FACT SHEET

Total Area: 9.6 million km<sup>2</sup>

Population: 1.1 billion

System of Government: One Party Socialist State

Head of State: President Jiang Zemin

Head of Government: Premier Li Peng

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Qian Qichen

Minister for Trade: Wu Yi

GDP: US\$505.2 billion (1992)

Currency: US\$1 = Rmb\$5.53 (1992)

Real Growth Rate: 12.8% (1992)

Per Capita Income: US\$415 (1992)

Inflation Rate: 8% (1992)

Unemployment Rate: 2.5% (1992)

### Major Trading Partners (1992)

#### Exports (Total: US\$86 billion)

1.	Hong Kong	\$42.3
2.	Japan	\$11.5
3.	EC	\$8.4
4.	U.S.	\$7.7

#### Imports (Total: US\$81 billion)

1.	Hong Kong	\$27.5
2.	Japan	\$11.9
3.	EC	\$11.3
4.	U.S.	\$9.0

### Trade with Canada

(C\$ million)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Exports	2.61	1.14	1.64	1.84	2.30
Imports	.96	1.18	1.39	1.85	2.33
Balance	1.65	-0.4	0.25	-0.1	-.03

### Major Canadian Imports

Wheat, wood pulp, fertilizer, electrical and mechanical equipment

### Major Canadian Exports

Outerwear, cotton, miscellaneous apparel, games and toys

November 1993



## HONG KONG FACT SHEET

**Area:** 1071 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 5.81 million (1992)

**System of Government:** Hong Kong is a British Colony administered by an appointed Governor.

**Head of Government:** Governor, Christopher Patten

**GDP:** US\$84.8 billion (1992)

**Currency:** US\$1 = HK\$7.800 (1992)

**Real Growth Rate:** 5.2% (1992)

**Per Capita Income:** US\$14 180 (1992)

**Official Inflation Rate:** 10.5% (1992)

**Unemployment Rate:** 1.2% (1992)

### Major Trading Partners (1992)

#### Exports (Total: US\$114.1 billion)

1. China and Taiwan	\$34.5
2. U.S.	\$25.7
3. EC	\$21.6
4. Japan	\$6.5

#### Imports (Total: US\$120.8 billion)

1. China and Taiwan	\$62.3
2. Japan	\$18.0
3. EC	\$10.4
4. U.S.	\$8.6

### Trade with Canada

(C\$ million)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Exports	986.8	1 049.9	680.2	816.7	757.1
Imports	1 153.4	1 160.7	1 058.0	1 021.0	1 134.6
Balance	-166.6	-110.8	-377.8	-204.3	-377.5

### Major Canadian Exports

Precious metals, plastics and plastic articles, electrical equipment, paper and paperboard, oil seeds

### Major Canadian Imports

Apparel, electrical equipment, mechanical equipment, clocks, watches, toys, games and sports equipment

November 1993



## INDONESIA FACT SHEET

**Area:** 1.9 million km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 183 million (1991)

**System of Government:** Presidential Republic

**Head of State and Head of Government:** President Soeharto

**Minister of Foreign Affairs:** Ali Alatas

**Minister of Trade:** Dr. Satrio Joedono

**GDP:** US\$123.7 billion (1992)

**Currency:** US\$1 = 2033 Rupiah (1992)

**Real Growth Rate:** 5.5% (1992)

**Per Capita Income:** US\$633 (1992)

**Inflation Rate:** 4.5% (1992)

**Unemployment Rate:** 3% (1992)

### Major Trading Partners (1992)

#### Exports (Total: US\$31.8 billion)

1. Japan	\$10.3
2. EC	\$4.5
3. ASEAN	\$3.6
4. U.S.	\$3.6

#### Imports (Total: US\$26.7 billion)

1. Japan	\$5.6
2. EC	\$4.6
3. U.S.	\$3.3
4. ASEAN	\$3.0

### Trade with Canada

(C\$ million)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Exports	298.7	311.3	307.8	340.8	431.6
Imports	179.5	192.1	202.2	222.1	394.5
Balance	119.2	119.2	105.6	118.7	37.1

### Major Canadian Exports

Cereals, nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery; mineral fuels, oils and product; wood pulp, plastics and plastic products, salt, sulphur, plastering material

### Major Canadian Imports

Footwear, wood and articles of wood, ores, slag and ash, rubber, clothing, minerals fuels, oils and oil products

November 1993



# JAPAN FACT SHEET

**Area:** 378 000 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 125 million

**System of Government:** Constitutional Monarchy

**Head of State:** His Majesty Emperor Akihito

**Head of Government:** Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa

**Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister:** Tsutomu Hata

**Minister of International Trade and Industry:** Hiroshi Kumagai

**GDP:** US\$3.5 trillion (1992)

**Currency:** US\$1 = ¥126.7 (1992)

**Real Growth Rate:** 0.8% (1992)

**Per Capita Income:** US\$28 356 (1992)

**Inflation:** 1.2% (1992)

**Unemployment Rate:** 2.2% (1992)

## Major Trading Partners (1992)

### Exports (Total: US\$340 billion)

1.	U.S.	\$93.8	1.	U.S.	\$53.8
2.	EC	\$67.7	2.	ASEAN	\$32.6
3.	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan	\$51.7	3.	EC	\$31.7
4.	ASEAN	\$38.8	4.	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan	\$27.5

### Imports (Total: US\$233 billion)

## Trade with Canada

(C\$ million)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Exports	8 708	8 749	8 171	7 111	7 413
Imports	9 267	9 549	9 517	10 249	10 758
Balance	-559	-800	-1 346	-3 138	-3 345

## Major Canadian Exports

Lumber, coal, wood pulp, copper ore, fish, seafood

## Major Canadian Imports

Motor vehicles, telecommunications equipment, vehicle parts and engines, office machines, computers, precision instruments

November 1993



## MALAYSIA FACT SHEET

**Area:** 329 744 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 18.2 million (1991)

**System of Government:** Constitutional Monarchy

**Head of State:** His Majesty Yang di-Pertuan Agong Sultan Azlan Shah (The Agong)

**Head of Government:** Prime Minister, Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad

**Minister of Foreign Affairs:** Datuk Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad Badawi

**Minister of International Trade and Industry:** Dato' Seri Rafidah Aziz

**GDP:** US\$54.1 billion (1992)

**Currency:** US\$1 = Ringgit 2.55 (1992)

**Real Growth Rate:** 8% (1992)

**Per Capita Income:** US\$2786 (1992)

**Inflation Rate:** 5% (1992)

**Unemployment Rate:** 4.1% (1992)

### Major Trading Partners (1992)

#### Exports (Total: US\$41.8 billion)

1.	ASEAN	\$13.1
2.	U.S.	\$7.1
3.	Japan	\$6.1
4.	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan	\$2.3

#### Imports (Total: US\$42.7 billion)

1.	Japan	\$11.2
2.	ASEAN	\$9.4
3.	U.S.	\$7.2
4.	EC	\$5.4

### Trade with Canada

(C\$ million)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Exports	192.0	218.7	248.3	290.0	230.8
Imports	323.9	320.1	380.2	436.0	598.1
Balance	-131.9	-101.4	-131.9	-146.0	-367.3

### Major Canadian Exports

Fertilizers, cereals, paper and paperboard, electrical machinery equipment, salt, sulphur, earth and stone

### Major Canadian Imports

Electrical machinery equipment parts, rubber, machinery, clothing

November 1993



## NEW ZEALAND FACT SHEET

**Area:** 268 000 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 3.4 million (1992)

**System of Government:** Constitutional Monarchy

**Head of State:** Governor General Dame Catherine Tizard

**Head of Government:** Prime Minister, The Right Honourable James Bolger

**Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade:** Don McKinnon

**GDP:** US\$42.6 billion (1992)

**Per Capita Income:** US\$12 495 (1992)

**Currency:** US\$1 = NZ\$1.85 (1992)

**Inflation Rate:** 1.1% (1992)

**Real Growth Rate:** 1.8% (1992)

**Unemployment:** 11.1% (1992)

### Major Trading Partners (1992)

#### Exports (Total: US\$9.82 billion)

1. North Asia	\$2.2	1. Australia	\$1.9
2. Australia	\$1.7	2. U.S.	\$1.8
3. EC	\$1.2	3. EC	\$1.8
4. U.S.	\$1.2	4. North Asia	\$1.4

#### Imports (Total: US\$9.2 billion)

### Trade with Canada

(C\$ thousand)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Exports	137 917	168 034	153 601	92 350	104 421
Imports	224 963	216 867	213 699	194 597	204 310
Balance	-87 046	-48 833	-60 098	-102 247	-99 889

### Major Canadian Exports

Potassium chloride, polyethylene, unrefined sulphur, machinery, softwood lumber, canned salmon, newsprint

### Major Canadian Imports

Bovine cuts, lamb/sheep meat, fresh fruits, dairy products, fish, live animals

November 1993



# PHILIPPINES FACT SHEET

**Area:** 300 439 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 62.87 million (mid-1991)

**System of Government:** Presidential Republic

**Head of State and Head of Government:** President Fidel Ramos

**Secretary of Foreign Affairs:** Roberto Romulo

**Secretary of Trade and Industry:** Rizalino S. Navarro

**GDP:** US\$51 billion (1992)

**Currency:** US\$1 = 25.5 peso (1992)

**Real Growth Rate:** 0%

**Per Capita Income:** US\$755 (1992)

**Inflation Rate:** 9% (1992)

**Unemployment Rate:** 9.8% (1992)

## Major Trading Partners (1992)

### Exports (Total: US\$9.6 billion)

1.	U.S.	\$3.3
2.	Japan	\$1.9
3.	EC	\$1.9
4.	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan	\$0.8

### Imports (Total: US\$14.5 billion)

1.	Japan	\$3.0
2.	U.S.	\$2.5
3.	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan	\$1.9
4.	EC	\$1.5

## Trade with Canada

(C\$ million)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Exports	131.0	219.4	204.1	190.0	205.6
Imports	178.4	204.7	201.8	211.5	276.3
Balance	-47.4	14.7	2.3	-21.5	-70.7

## Major Canadian Exports

Ores, slag and ash, cereals, electrical machinery equipment and parts, mineral fuels, oils, iron and steel

## Major Canadian Imports

Electrical machinery, equipment and parts, clothing, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances, prepared meat, fish and crustaceans

November 1993



# SINGAPORE FACT SHEET

**Area:** 633 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 2.76 million (1991)

**System of Government:** Parliamentary Republic

**Head of State:** President Ong Ten Cheong

**Head of Government:** Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong

**Minister for Foreign Affairs:** Wong Kan Seng

**Minister for Trade and Industry:** Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong

**GDP:** US\$41.9 billion (1992)

**Currency:** US\$1 = S\$1.65 (1992)

**Real Growth Rate:** 5.6% (1992)

**Per Capita Income:** US\$13 530 (1992)

**Inflation Rate:** 2.5% (1992)

**Unemployment Rate:** 1.9% (1992)

## Major Trading Partners (1992)

### Exports (Total: US\$60.9 billion)

1.	ASEAN	\$16.4
2.	U.S.	\$11.9
3.	EC	\$7.5
4.	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan	\$7.5

### Imports (Total: US\$64.7 billion)

1.	ASEAN	\$13.4
2.	Japan	\$11.7
3.	U.S.	\$9.1
4.	EC	\$7.4

## Trade with Canada

(C\$ million)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Exports	275.2	243.5	381.3	377.8	319.2
Imports	466.9	502.4	551.8	588.9	644.7
Balance	-191.7	-258.9	-170.5	-211.1	-325.5

## Major Canadian Exports

Aircraft and parts, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances, paper and paperboard, electrical machinery, equipment and parts, natural/cultured pearls

## Major Canadian Imports

Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical machinery, equipment and parts, rubber and articles thereof, organic chemicals, clothing

November 1993



## SOUTH KOREA FACT SHEET

**Area:** 99 117 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 44.056 million (1993 est.)

**System of Government:** Constitutional Republic

**Head of State:** President Kim Yong-sam

**Head of Government:** Prime Minister Hwang In-song

**Minister for Foreign Affairs:** Han Sung-chu

**Minister of Trade:** Kim Chol-su

**GDP:** US\$321 billion (1992)

**Currency:** US\$1 = 795 won (1992)

**Real Growth Rate:** 4.8% (1992)

**Per Capita Income:** US\$7 302 (1992)

**Inflation Rate:** 6.5% (1992)

**Unemployment Rate:** 2.5% (1992)

### Major Trading Partners (1992)

#### Exports (Total: US\$74.9 billion)

1.	U.S.	\$16.9
2.	Japan	\$9.8
3.	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan	\$8.3
4.	EC	\$8.3

#### Imports (Total: US\$77.1 billion)

1.	U.S.	\$18.8
2.	Japan	\$18.0
3.	EC	\$8.4
4.	ASEAN	\$6.4

### Trade with Canada

(C\$ million)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Exports	1 200	1 651	1 550	1 861	1 405
Imports	2 272	2 441	2 252	2 109	2 008
Balance	-1 072	-790	-702	-248	-603

### Major Canadian Exports

Coal, iron and steel, wood pulp, organic chemicals, grains, aluminum, fertilizers, paper, energy equipment, telecommunications equipment, aerospace products

### Major Canadian Imports

Electronic equipment (televisions, VCRs), vehicles and parts, mechanical equipment, clothing, footwear and textile products, iron and steel

November 1993



## TAIWAN FACT SHEET

**Area:** 36 000 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 20.7 million (1992)

**System of Government:** Constitutional Republic

**Head of State:** President Li Teng-hui

**Head of Government:** Premier Lien Chan

**Minister of Foreign Affairs:** Chien Fu

**Minister of Economic Affairs:** Chiang P.K.

**GDP:** US\$208.4 billion (1992)

**Currency:** US\$1= NT\$24.80 (1992)

**Real Growth Rate:** 6.59% (1992)

**Per Capita Income:** US\$10 428 (1992)

**Inflation Rate:** 5.2% (1992)

**Unemployment Rate:** 1.3% (1992)

### Major Trading Partners (1992)

#### Exports (Total: US\$83.8 billion)

1.	U.S.	\$24.3
2.	EC	\$15.9
3.	Hong Kong and China	\$15.7
4.	Japan	\$11.6

#### Imports (Total: US\$73.8 billion)

1.	Japan	\$22.1
2.	U.S.	\$16.6
3.	EC	\$9.6
4.	Korea	\$2.1

### Trade with Canada

(C\$ million)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Exports	909	950	788	1 049	953
Imports	2 255	2 351	2 109	2 212	2 470
Balance	-1 346	-1 401	-1 321	-1 163	-1 517

### Major Canadian Exports

Mineral fuels, wood pulp, paper, paperboard, agricultural products, processed foods, pollution control and environmental engineering, transportation equipment, telecommunications, avionics, high-tech products and engineering

### Major Canadian Imports

Mechanical and electrical equipment, vehicles, furniture, footwear, toys, sports equipment, plastics, clothing, tools, miscellaneous articles of base metal, optical precision equipment

November 1993



# THAILAND FACT SHEET

**Area:** 513 115 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 57.3 million (1991)

**System of Government:** Constitutional Monarchy

**Head of State:** His Majesty King Bhumipol Adunyadet (Rama IX)

**Head of Government:** Prime Minister Chuan Likpai

**Minister of Foreign Affairs:** Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri

**Minister of Commerce:** Uthai Pimchaichon

**GDP:** US\$102.9 billion (1992)

**Currency:** US\$1 = 25.5 Baht (1992)

**Real Growth Rate:** 7.4% (1992)

**Per Capita Income:** US\$1747 (1992)

**Inflation Rate:** 4.7% (1992)

**Unemployment Rate:** 4.7% (1992)

## Major Trading Partners (1992)

### Exports (Total: US\$33.3 billion)

1.	U.S.	\$7.0
2.	EC	\$6.5
3.	ASEAN	\$6.2
4.	Japan	\$5.9

### Imports (Total: US\$43.3 billion)

1.	Japan	\$11.8
2.	ASEAN	\$6.2
3.	EC	\$6.0
4.	U.S.	\$4.5

## Trade with Canada

(C\$ million)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Exports	259.0	345.4	492.1	352.6	326.1
Imports	343.5	419.9	406.0	499.5	577.1
Balance	-84.5	-74.5	86.1	-146.9	-251.0

## Major Canadian Exports

Boilers, machinery, salt and sulphur, asbestos, wood pulp, iron and steel, organic chemicals

## Major Canadian Imports

Prepared fish and crustaceans, electrical machinery, equipment and parts, boilers, prepared vegetables, fruit, nuts

November 1993



# UNITED STATES FACT SHEET

**Area:** 9 372 614 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 255.8 million

**System of Government:** Federal Republic

**Head of State and Head of Government:** William J. Clinton

**Vice President:** Albert (Al) Gore

**Secretary of State:** Warren M. Christopher

**Secretary of Commerce:** Ronald H. Brown

**U.S. Trade Representative:** Michael Kantor

**GDP:** US\$5 950.7 (1992)

**Per Capita Income:** US\$23 135 (1992)

**Currency:** US\$1 = C\$1.21

**Inflation rate:** 3.0% (1992)

**Real Growth Rate:** 2.1% (1992)

**Unemployment Rate:** 7.4% (1992)

## Major Trading Partners (1992)

### Exports (Total: US\$447 billion)

1.	EC	\$100.0
2.	Canada	\$90.2
3.	Japan	\$47.8
4.	Mexico	\$40.6

### Imports (Total: US\$553 billion)

1.	Canada	\$101.3
2.	Japan	\$99.5
3.	EC	\$98.2
4.	Mexico	\$35.9

## Trade with Canada

US\$ million	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Exports	69.7	78.3	82.9	85.2	90.2
Imports	81.4	89.6	93.8	93.7	101.3
Balance	11.7	11.3	10.9	8.5	11.1

### Major Canadian Exports

Machinery and transport equipment, other manufactured goods, industrial supplies and materials, food, drink, etc.

### Major Canadian Imports

Machinery and transport equipment, other manufactured goods, industrial supplies and materials, food, drink, etc.





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